



MOSCOW CITY
COMMITTEE
ON TOURISM
AND HOTEL INDUSTRY

MOSCOW

WALKING AROUND MOSCOW

A Constellation of Moscow Theatres

TOURIST SCHEMATIC MAP



Tourist information

8 800 220-00-01/02

007 (495) 663-13-93

www.travel2moscow.com



Moscow Tourist Information Centers:

In the Museum of Patriotic War of 1812
Address: 2/3, Revolyutsii Square

In Leningradsky Station
Address: 1, Komsomolskaya Square

In Kievsky Station
Address: 2, Kievskogo Vokzala Square

In Belorussky Station
Address: 7, Tverskaya Zastava Square

In Paveletsky station
Address: 1, Paveletskaya Square

In Vnukovo airport
Address: 2, 2nd Reisovaya St., bldg.2

A Constellation of Moscow Theatres

Published by the order of Committee for Tourism and the Hotel Industry for the City of Moscow
Contractor: Advertising Agency LBL Company Ltd. 2, Ugreshskaya St., bldg.25, 115088 Moscow, phone: 007 (495) 789-45-43, e-mail: info@lbl.ru, www.lbl.ru
Printing House: Rozhdestveno Publish Ltd 31, 2nd Lazo St., Tver, phone: 007 (4822) 41-99-77
Run: 20,000 copies.
Not for sale.

A Constellation of Moscow Theatres

Strastnoy Boulevard – Petrovsky Boulevard – Rozhdestvensky Boulevard – Sretensky Boulevard – Chistoprudny Boulevard – Pokrovsky Boulevard – Yauzsky Boulevard.
Route length is 4,620 m, area 4.6 sq. km. Timing (without visiting museums) is 2 hours

The Boulevard Ring. In each city, there are places that can give a bit of romance. In Moscow it is the tree-shadowed Boulevard Ring taking us, like through the time, through the chain of its invisible gates. As is known, Moscow used to be enclosed with the walls of Bely Gorod (White Town). Built instead of the burnt wooden fortifications, they existed from the late 16th to the late 18th century, when the worn-out walls were ordered to be dismantled and boulevards were ordered to be arranged instead. This is why there are no walls any more, but there are the gates preserved in the names of the squares. Our route includes the northern and the eastern parts of the Boulevard Ring, where you will see a lot of both eminent and young Moscow theatres, monasteries, and churches, and, most important, monuments to outstanding people of different epochs. By the way, it is here, within the section from Chistoprudny to Yauzsky Boulevards that the famous Tram no.A is running, which is lovingly called Annushka by Moscowites.

Strastnoy Boulevard. The shortest of all boulevards, it received its name after Strastnoy Convent which used to be located on the spot of the existing monument to Alexander Pushkin.

Theater Center Na Strastnom. A non-commercial acting area open for any kind of theatrical experiments, not limited by the company or repertoire policy, is necessary for theatre development. This theatre center is exactly the kind of thing.

The Monument to Alexander Tvardovsky. The sculpture was created by Surovtsev and erected in 2013 not far from the Novy Mir (New World) editorial office, of which the outstanding poet was the editor for years.

The Monument to Sergey Rakhmaninov. The name of this composer, pianist, and conductor is well-known all over the world. He used to study in the Moscow Conservatory and started his music career here. The monument created by Komov and Kovalchuk and erected in 1999 represents the composer before going on stage.

The Monument to Vladimir Vysotsky. In Strastnoy Boulevard you will meet another innovative musician who was able to express his generation's ideas. The monument to the famous actor, singer-songwriter Vladimir Vysotsky who was born in Moscow and spent here virtually all his life, was fixed up in 1995 upon the design of sculptor Raspopov.

The Moscow Museum of Modern Art. The main building of the Museum of Modern Art opened in 1999, is located in Petrovka Street and is well-known to both Moscowites and the city's guests due to the fact that the exhibition begins in the courtyard. The building of the museum itself is an architectural monument as it was built in 1793 by the outstanding architect Matvey Kazakov.

Vysokopetrovsky Monastery. Founded in the 14th century, this monastery is directly connected with different events in Russian history. The buildings preserved to the present day were mostly constructed in the 17th-18th centuries. Due to their proximity to this monastery, Petrovka Street, Petrovskiy Vorota Square, and Petrovsky Boulevard received their names.

Moscow theatre School of Modern Drama. Opened in 1989, the theatre is well-known to the public. Many popular directors and actors work at its plays. Interestingly, at the turn of the 20th century the building of the theatre housed Hermitage restaurant. Its chef Lucien Olivier, invented the salad which, though somewhat altered, decorates virtually all festive tables in this country.

The Convent of Nativity of Theotokos. The ancient convent founded in 1386 and sheltering the widows and children of warriors who died in the Battle of Kulikovo, gave to Rozhdestvensky Boulevard its name.



Its architectural complex includes buildings of the 16th to the 20th century enabling the visitors to see different styles of Russian church architecture. This convent is depicted in Vasily Perov's famous painting Troika in which children are carrying a barrel of water along its wall.

Sretensky Monastery. The monastery was founded in the late 14th century in the place of meeting (presentation) of the miracle-working icon Vladimir Mother of God brought to Moscow from Vladimir-on-Klyazma and protecting it from Tamerlane. Only one of the monastery's churches preserved to the present day – the Cathedral in the Name of Presentation of Vladimir Mother of God of Sretensky Monastery, built in 1799.

The Monument to Nadezhda Krupskaya. The monument was fixed up in 1976 near the building where used to be Narkompros (People's Commissariat for Education) of RSFSR. Vladimir Lenin's wife used to hold the office of Deputy People's Commissar for Enlightenment. Sculptures are Yekaterina Belashova, Alexander Belashov.

Moscow Theatre Et Cetera. Founded in 1993 by Aleksander Kalyagin, the drama theatre is situated in a building specially constructed for it in 2005. Despite of its relatively short history, it is well-known to both Moscowites and the city's guests.

Chistoprudny Boulevard. Chistoprudny Boulevard received its name from Chistye Prudy (The Clean Ponds), or, rather from one pond preserving the plural in its name, referring to the time when there were several ponds.

The Monument to Alexander Griboyedov. The monument to this many-sided man – a diplomat, poet, and play-writer – was erected in 1959 (sculptor Manuylov). The pedestal of the monument carries the characters of his immortal Woe from Wit.

The Church of Archangel Gabriel. This church is also known as Menshikov Tower as it was built under the order of Peter the Great's supporter Alexander Menshikov. Erected in 1707, the tower illustrates Petrine Baroque style which is rather rare in Moscow.

The Monument to Abay Qunanbayuli. The monument to Kazakh poet was fixed up in 2005 – 2006 not far from Kazakhstan embassy. The sculptor is Marat Aynekov.

Moscow Sovremennik Theatre. The theatre was founded in 1956 by a group of Moscow Art Theatre School's recent graduates including Oleg Yefremov, Galina Volchek, Igor Kvasha, Liliya Tolmachova, Yevgeny Yevstigneyev, Oleg Tabakov and others. Having rapidly become one of the most famous theatres, it still remains at the height of popularity.

Pokrovskiy Vorota Square. This place has become known thanks to Pokrovskiy Vorota movie made in 1982 by Mikhail Kozakov upon Leonid Zorin's play of the same name. And, though the actual events of the play took place in Petrovsky Boulevard, and the house that has played the star part is situated in Gogolevsky Boulevard, it is Pokrovskiy Vorota that have been symbolizing the special Moscow communal life for years.

The Monument to Rasul Gamzatov. The monument to the famous poet by Novikov and Kanaygadziyev was fixed up in Yauzsky Boulevard in 2013. Its opening was dedicated to 90th birthday anniversary of one of the brightest poets of the latter half of the twentieth century, who, in his poems, was able to unite different cultures.

